Searching PAJ Page 1 of 2

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2004-364473

(43) Date of publication of application: 24.12.2004

(51)Int.Cl. H02P 6/18

(21)Application number: 2003-163355 (71)Applicant: NIPPON DENSAN CORP

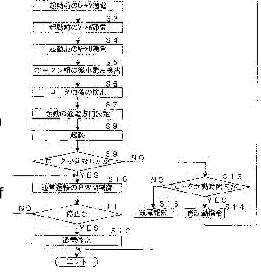
(22)Date of filing: 09.06.2003 (72)Inventor: HARADA KOJI

(54) STARTING METHOD AND DEVICE FOR MOTOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To start a sensor-less, three-phase, brushless motor as quickly as possible and surely.

SOLUTION: When a starting command is generated, a before-starting conduction control changes over a conducting direction at an interval shorter than a sensitive time of a rotor. Pulse currents are conducted in sequence to the Y-connected, sensor-less, three-phase, brushless motor to be started. During this conduction, whether a voltage on a non-conducting phase winding of the motor is high or low with respect to a neutral point voltage is determined to form non-conducting phase voltage information in each conducting direction.



(ネカモを)

Reference voltage information that corresponds to the

non-conducting phase voltage data at the time when the starting command is generated is detected from the reference voltage data of each rotor position of the rotor held in a reference data table. Rotor positions at the time when the starting command is generated are detected from the rotor position of the information. The conducting direction for starting the motor is determined quickly and surely on the basis of this detection. Then, the motor is started by being forcedly conducted in the determined conducting direction.

LEGAL STATUS

Searching PAJ Page 2 of 2

[Date of request for examination]

09.06.2006

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

When a starting command occurs, by energization control before starting to the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for [by which Y connection was carried out] starting The energization direction is switched at spacing shorter than the sensitive time of Rota. The coil of the coil of U phase to V phase, The pulse current of the sense of the coil of U phase is energized in order from the coil of the coil of V phase to W phase, and the coil of W phase. The non-energizing phase voltage information which distinguishes the height to the neutral point electrical potential difference of said Y connection of the electrical potential difference of the non-energizing phase winding of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor, and consists of a distinction result of each energization direction is formed during energization of each of said pulse current,

Said reference voltage information which is in agreement with said non-energizing phase-voltage information when said starting command occurs from the reference voltage information for every Rota location which consists of said non-energizing phase-voltage information on two or more Rota locations of each of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor held at the criteria information table detects, and the Rota location of said reference voltage information which detected detects as a Rota location when said starting command occurs,

The motor starting approach characterized by carrying out impressed current of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor in the energization direction which determined and determined the energization direction of starting of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor based on this detection, and starting it in it

[Claim 2]

The motor starting approach according to claim 1 characterized by returning to the control before starting, re-determining the motive energization direction, and rebooting the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting when a non-energizing coil will not be in the generating condition of a reverse electromotive voltage in predetermined time amount by the impressed current of the determined energization direction.

[Claim 3]

The motor starting approach according to claim 1 or 2 which the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting is the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car, and is characterized by a starting command occurring by the engine start of said car.

[Claim 4]

The energization control means before starting which switches the energization direction to the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for [by which Y connection was carried out] starting at spacing shorter than the sensitive time of Rota, and energizes pulse current in order to the coil of U phase according to generating of a starting command from the coil of the coil of U phase to V phase, the coil of the coil of V phase to W phase, and the coil of W phase,

An electrical-potential-difference distinction means before starting to form the non-energizing phase

voltage information which distinguishes the height to the neutral point electrical potential difference of said Y connection of the electrical potential difference of the non-energizing phase winding of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor, and consists of a distinction result of each energization direction during energization of each of said pulse current,

The criteria information table holding the reference voltage information for every Rota location which consists of said non-energizing phase voltage information on two or more Rota locations of each of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor,

A Rota location detection means to detect said reference voltage information which is in agreement with said non-energizing phase voltage information when said starting command occurs from the reference voltage information for said every Rota location of this table, and to detect the Rota location of said detected reference voltage information as a Rota location when said starting command occurs, The motor activator unit characterized by having the starting energization control means which carries out impressed current of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor in the energization direction which determined and determined the energization direction of starting of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor based on detection of this Rota location detection means, and starts it in it.

[Claim 5]

The motor activator unit according to claim 4 characterized by having the reboot control means which returns to energization of each of said pulse current by said energization control means before starting from said impressed current, re-determines the motive energization direction, and reboots the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting when a non-energizing coil does not change into the generating condition of a reverse electromotive voltage in predetermined time amount by the impressed current of a starting energization control means. [Claim 6]

The motor activator unit according to claim 4 or 5 which the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting is the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car, and is characterized by a starting command occurring by the engine start of said car.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the motor starting approach and motor activator unit which start the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of a sensor loess method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Conventionally, a DC motor with a brush and the so-called brush which has a commutator (commutator) is used for the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car (for example, patent reference 1 reference.). [0003]

And a DC motor with a brush is used abundantly at the drive of various device and equipments and the motor of control which are used in the condition of having been immersed in liquids, such as a drive motor of not only the drive motor of the aforementioned fuel pump but a submersible pump.

[0004]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,11-336630,A (the 4th page, drawing 3)

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

Since wear of a brush etc. arises, the DC motor with said conventional brush needs to carry out a maintenance service frequently during employment.

[0006]

Moreover, there is also a problem which the dust produced by the aforementioned wear adheres to a motor etc., and failure generates.

[0007]

Furthermore, a spark noise occurs and there is also a problem which has a bad influence on surrounding electronic equipment etc.

[0008]

Then, it is possible to replace with a DC motor with a brush and to use for the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car etc. the three-phase-circuit brushless motor represented by the brush loess DC servo motor (three-phase-circuit permanent magnet synchronous motor).

[0009]

This three-phase-circuit brushless motor does not have a brush, and that maintenance is unnecessary, it does not have generating of failure by dust, and a spark noise does not generate it.

[0010]

However, since this kind of three-phase-circuit brushless motor is driven, if position sensors, such as electromagnetic and optical, tend to be prepared, that Rota location tends to be detected and it is going to switch the energization direction of a three-phase-circuit coil based on this detection in order that a position sensor may consist of electrical and electric equipment and electronic parts, such as a coil and a

hall device, and may plan fluctuation prevention of the electrical property, corrosion prevention, etc. -- at least -- the position-sensor part of a motor -- liquid -- it will be necessary to make it dense structure and to protect a position sensor from fuel oil etc., becomes very expensive, and is not practical. [0011]

Then, although it is possible to use this kind of three-phase-circuit brushless motor by the sensor loess method, without preparing a position sensor, it is an important problem how the Rota location is detected and started in this case, and especially to use as a drive motor of the aforementioned fuel pump etc., quick moreover, it is necessary to start certainly as much as possible from failure in starting being connected also with a major accident.

[0012]

And the optimal configuration which starts the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of a sensor loess method is not invented.

[0013]

This invention aims at offering the suitable motor starting approach and a motor activator unit, when using the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of this kind of sensor loess method as a drive motor of the fuel pump of a car etc. especially for the purpose of quick moreover starting certainly the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of a sensor loess method as much as possible.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the motor starting approach of this invention When a starting command occurs, by energization control before starting to the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for [by which Y connection was carried out] starting The energization direction is switched at spacing shorter than the sensitive time of Rota. The coil of the coil of U phase to V phase, The pulse current of the sense of the coil of U phase is energized in order from the coil of the coil of V phase to W phase, and the coil of W phase. The non-energizing phase voltage information which distinguishes the height to the middle point electrical potential difference of said Y connection of the electrical potential difference of the non-energizing phase winding of said three-phasecircuit brushless motor, and consists of a distinction result of each energization direction is formed during energization of each of said pulse current. From the reference voltage information for every Rota location which consists of said non-energizing phase voltage information on two or more Rota locations of each of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor held at the criteria information table Said reference voltage information which is in agreement with said non-energizing phase voltage information when said starting command occurs is detected. The Rota location of said detected reference voltage information is detected as a Rota location when said starting command occurs. It is characterized by carrying out impressed current of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor in the energization direction which determined and determined the energization direction of starting of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor based on this detection, and starting it in it (claim 1).

[0015]

The motor activator unit of this invention according to generating of a starting command to moreover, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for [by which Y connection was carried out] starting The energization control means before starting which switches the energization direction at spacing shorter than the sensitive time of Rota, and energizes pulse current in order to the coil of U phase from the coil of the coil of U phase, the coil of the coil of V phase to W phase, and the coil of W phase, An electrical-potential-difference distinction means before starting to form the non-energizing phase voltage information which distinguishes the height to the neutral point electrical potential difference of said Y connection of the electrical potential difference of the non-energizing phase winding of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor, and consists of a distinction result of each energization direction during energization of each of said pulse current, The criteria information table holding the reference voltage information for every Rota location which consists of said non-energizing phase voltage information on two or more Rota locations of each of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor, Said reference voltage information which is in agreement with said non-energizing

phase voltage information when said starting command occurs from the reference voltage information for said every Rota location of this table is detected. A Rota location detection means to detect the Rota location of said detected reference voltage information as a Rota location when said starting command occurs, It is characterized by having the starting energization control means which carries out impressed current of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor in the energization direction which determined and determined the energization direction of starting of said three-phase-circuit brushless motor based on detection of this Rota location detection means, and starts it in it (claim 4).

[0016]

If the starting command of the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting occurs according to these configurations Every [which Rota does not rotate / minute time amount], the coil of the coil of U phase of a motor to V phase, The pulse current of the sense of the coil of U phase energizes in order from the coil of the coil of V phase to W phase, and the coil of W phase. At the time of energization of U phase to V phase, the height to the neutral point electrical potential difference of each electrical potential difference of V phase is distinguished from the electrical potential difference of U phase, and W phase at the time of U phase energization at the time of energization of the electrical potential difference of W phase, and V phase to W phase, and the non-energizing phase voltage information on a distinction result is formed.

[0017]

Next, the reference voltage information which is in agreement with non-energizing phase voltage information when a starting command occurs from the reference voltage information on two or more Rota location held at the criteria information table is detected, and the motive Rota location is detected from the reference voltage information.

[0018]

And the motive energization direction is determined based on this detection, impressed current of the motor is carried out in the determined energization direction, and it is started in it. [0019]

in this case, the time of a starting command occurring -- the motive Rota location -- a short time -- and it is detected correctly, quick moreover, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting is certainly started as much as possible based on this detection, and the optimal motive configuration of the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of this kind immersed and used mainly for a liquid of sensor loess method is offered.

[0020]

Next, when a non-energizing coil will not be in the generating condition of a reverse electromotive voltage in predetermined time amount by the impressed current of the determined energization direction, the motor starting approach of this invention is returned to the control before starting, re-determines the motive energization direction, and is characterized by rebooting the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting (claim 2).

[0021]

Moreover, when a non-energizing coil will not be in the generating condition of a reverse electromotive voltage in predetermined time amount by the impressed current of a starting energization control means, the motor activator unit of this invention returns to energization of each of said pulse current by said energization control means before starting from said impressed current, re-determines the motive energization direction, and is characterized by to have the reboot control means which reboots the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting (claim 5).

[0022]

If according to these configurations the starting failure based on detection of the beginning of the motive Rota location occurs by a certain cause when a starting command occurs, the Rota location will be redetected, the motive energization direction will be re-determined, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting will be rebooted based on this re-decision, and it will be started much more certainly.

[0023]

And the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting is the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car, when a starting command occurs by the engine start of said car, maintenance of (claims 3 and 6) and a brush is unnecessary, and the drive with the high dependability of the fuel pump of the car using a three-phase-circuit brushless motor without the failure and the spark noise by dust is realized.

[0024]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting is the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car, and 1 operation gestalt of this invention applied when a starting command occurred by the engine start of a car is explained with reference to <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>. [0025]

The block diagram of the driving gear of the motor for starting by which <u>drawing 1</u> contains a motor activator unit, and <u>drawing 2</u> are the flow charts for the explanation of operation. [0026]

The motor 1 for starting of <u>drawing 1</u> is a drive motor of the fuel pump of a car. Three-phase-circuit [of neutral point un-grounding / by which consisted of a brush loess DC servo motor and Y connection was carried out /, or neutral grounding] U, It has the coils (armature winding) 1u, 1v, and 1w of V and W, and Rota of a permanent magnet (magnet). Usually during operation From the PWM inverter 2 of a three-phase-circuit bipolar bridge configuration, pulse current bipolar (alternation) by the square wave drive method of 120-degree energization for example, carries out conduction to the coil terminals u, v, and w of each phase of a motor 1, and it rotates.

[0027]

Moreover, if each part of <u>drawing 1</u> except a motor 1 and an inverter 2 is in this operation gestalt, it consists of a microcomputer, and when this computer performs motorised control of steps S1-S15 of <u>drawing 2</u>, each following means is formed of that software processing. [0028]

(1) Front [starting] energization control means

This means is constituted by the oscillation section 5 of <u>drawing 1</u>, and the energization control section 6 before starting, according to generating of a starting command, switches the energization direction at spacing shorter than the Rota sensitive time of a motor 1, and energizes pulse current in order to coil 1u of U phase from coil 1w of coil 1v of coil 1u of U phase of a motor 1 to V phase, and coil 1v of V phase to W phase, and coil 1w of W phase.

[0029]

(2) Front [starting] electrical-potential-difference distinction means

This means is constituted by the minute electrical-potential-difference detecting element 9 of drawing 1, and the distinction section 10, and forms the non-energizing phase voltage information which distinguishes the height to the neutral point electrical potential difference of the Y connection of the electrical potential difference of the non-energizing phase winding of a motor 1, and consists of a distinction result of each energization direction during energization of each pulse current. [0030]

(3) Rota location detection means

This means is constituted by the Rota location detecting element 11 of <u>drawing 1</u>, detects the reference voltage information which is in agreement with non-energizing phase voltage information when a starting command occurs from the reference voltage information for every Rota location of the criteria information table 12, and detects it as a Rota location when a starting command generates the Rota location of the detected reference voltage information.

[0031]

(4) Starting energization control means

This means is constituted by the starting energization decision section 13 of <u>drawing 1</u>, and the starting energization control section 14, carries out impressed current of the motor 1 in the energization direction which determined and determined the energization direction of starting of a motor 1 based on detection

of the Rota location detection means, and starts it in it. [0032]

(5) Reboot control means

This means is constituted by the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15 of <u>drawing 1</u> and the aforementioned front [starting] energization control means, a front [starting] electrical-potential-difference distinction means, the Rota location detection means, and the starting energization control means. By the impressed current of a starting energization control means When a non-energizing coil will be in the condition of a reverse electromotive voltage of not generating (i.e., when a non-energizing coil will not be in the generating condition of a reverse electromotive voltage in predetermined time amount), it returns to energization of each pulse current by the energization control means before starting from impressed current, the motive energization direction is re-determined, and a motor 1 is rebooted.

[0033]

And if the engine start of the car as a starting command occurs and an ignition-on signal is inputted into the oscillation section 5 through OR gate 4 from the starting command input terminal 3 at the time of starting of a motor 1 step S1 of <u>drawing 2</u> -- affirmation (YES) -- passing -- the oscillation section 5 -- operating -- spacing shorter than the sensitive time of Rota of a motor 1 -- the timing pulse of the preparation before starting is specifically outputted 3 times at intervals of [tau] predetermined [below 1 ms (ms)] (period).

[0034]

In addition, the 1st timing pulse is generated immediately after initiation of the oscillation section 5 of operation, and the 2nd time and the 3rd timing pulse are generated in each 2tau backward after tau from the 1st timing pulse.

[0035]

Moreover, the oscillation section 5 will be in a reboot command or the condition of the waiting for the input of a new starting command, if a timing pulse is generated 3 times. [0036]

Next, the timing pulse of the oscillation section 5 is inputted into the energization control section 6 before starting. This control section 6 Step S2 - S4 are performed by sequence actuation set up beforehand. For every input of a timing pulse, from coil 1v of coil 1u of U phase to V phase, and coil 1v of V phase, the energization direction of a motor 1 so that it may switch to the sense of coil 1u of U phase in order from coil 1w of W phase, and coil 1w of W phase Usually, the several kHz - dozens of kHz three-phase-circuit energization control pulses Sau, Sav, and Saw of high frequency are generated from the control frequency under operation.

[0037]

These energization control pulses Sau, Sav, and Saw are supplied to an inverter 2 through the signal adder unit 7, and starting / the usual control change-over section 8. An inverter 2 switches so that the energization direction of a motor 1 may switch from coil 1w of coil 1v of coil 1u of U phase of a motor 1 to V phase, and coil 1v of V phase to W phase, and coil 1w of W phase to the sense of coil 1u of U phase at every instant tau and may switch to a high speed in order. [0038]

At this time, a motor 1 by energization of the pulse current of every Instant tau of the sense of coil 1u of U phase from coil 1w of coil 1v of coil 1u of U phase to V phase, and coil 1v of V phase to W phase, and coil 1w of W phase Although Rota is not rotated, based on the physical relationship and the energization direction of Rota and a magnetic pole, the minute electrical potential difference (electrical potential difference to touch-down potential) which carried out induction to the non-energizing phase (opening phase) coil carries out height change to the electrical potential difference Vo (electrical potential difference to touch-down potential) of the neutral point O. [0039]

At this time, it became clear from various experiments etc. that it turned out whether the Rota location (position) of a motor 1 is located 0 times, 60 degrees, and 120 degrees in which location of -- and the

machine include angle of 60-degree spacing which is 300 degrees, and the starting direction of a motor 1 could be distinguished from the quantity of the electrical potential difference of each opening phase winding based on energization of each energization direction and a low (H, L) combination after this. [0040]

The six aforementioned positions of 60-degree spacing Namely, **1 - **6 When it carries out, from coil 1v (U->V) from coil 1u, and coil 1v to coil 1w (V->W) H and L to the electrical potential difference Vo (electrical potential difference of the neutral point O and a grounding point) of the minute electrical potential difference (electrical potential difference between the edge of each Maki 1u-1w and a grounding point) of the coils 1w, 1u, and 1v of the opening phases W, U, and V come to be shown in the next table 1 at the time of the energization to coil 1u (W->U) from coil 1w.

[Table 1]

ポジション	U→V	∨→W	w→u	通電方向
(ロータ位置)	8	J	٧	オープン相(非通電相)
1	Η	Н	L	
2	Ι	L	L	
3	Ξ	L	H	
4	L	Η	H	
(5)	لـ	H	L	
6	L	L	Н	

[0042]

The combination of H of the minute electrical potential differences Vw, Vu, and Vv of the coils 1w, 1u, and 1v of the opening phases W, U, and V and L changes with Rota locations so that clearly from this table 1.

[0043]

And if the combination (pattern) of H and L based on energization of aforementioned U->V, V->W, and W->U is known, the Rota location at the time of starting can be correctly distinguished from Table 1. [0044]

Then, the energization control section 6 before starting is interlocked with generating of the energization control pulses Sau, Sav, and Saw, and outputs the timing command of electrical-potential-difference incorporation and distinction to the minute electrical-potential-difference detecting element 9 and the distinction section 10.

[0045]

And it also incorporates an electrical potential difference Vo synchronizing with these incorporation, and is transmitted to the distinction section 10 while the minute electrical-potential-difference detecting element 9 performs step S5 of <u>drawing 2</u>, extracts and detects the minute electrical potential differences Vw, Vu, and Vv which change on said frequency of several kHz - dozens of kHz of U->V, V->W, and the opening phases W, U, and V based on energization of W->U by frequency filtering etc. based on the

aforementioned timing command and incorporates them one by one. [0046]

This distinction section 10 compares the magnitude of the electrical potential differences Vw, Vu, and Vv from the minute electrical-potential-difference detecting element 9, and an electrical potential difference Vo, distinguishes H of the electrical potential differences Vw, Vu, and Vv of the opening phases W, U, and V, and L, and outputs the opening phase voltage information (non-energizing phase voltage information) which consists of combination of H of a distinction result, and L to the Rota location detecting element 11.

[0047]

on the other hand, said table 1 the criteria information table 12 which consists of memory of a non-volatile each position **1 - **6 The reference voltage information for every Rota location which consists of the ***** direction and combination of the electrical potential differences Vw, Vu, and Vv of the opening phases W, U, and V is held.

[0048]

And the Rota location detecting element 11 performs step S6 of <u>drawing 2</u>, detects the reference voltage information on the position of H and L pattern which is in agreement with the electrical-potential-difference information on an opening phase from the reference voltage information on each position of the criteria information table 12, and outputs the information on the Rota location detected and detected the Rota location when a starting command occurs from the position, to the starting energization decision section 13.

[0049]

This decision section 13 performs step S7 of <u>drawing 2</u>, from [of starting in each Rota location set up beforehand] energization, determines the energization direction of starting at the time of the detected Rota location, and notifies the information on the determined energization direction to the starting energization control section 14.

[0050]

And based on the notice of the starting energization decision section 13, the starting energization control section 14 performs step S8 of <u>drawing 2</u>, supplies the three-phase-circuit energization control pulses Sbu, Sbv, and Sbw of the usual PWM operation frequency to an inverter 2 through the signal adder unit 7 and the change-over section 8, switches them to the energization condition of the motive forced commutation which determined the inverter 2, and starts a motor 1.

[0051]

If Rota of a motor 1 rotates by starting of this forced commutation, the electrical potential difference (reverse electromotive voltage) of bigger back EMF than a predetermined threshold electrical potential difference will occur in the coil of an opening phase. [0052]

And the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15 of operation performs step S9 of <u>drawing 2</u>, and if it detects a bigger reverse electromotive voltage than the aforementioned threshold electrical potential difference and starting of a motor 1 is detected from the electrical potential difference and electrical potential difference Vo of each phase of a motor 1, it will usually supply the notice of detection of the reverse electromotive voltage phase to the operation energization control section 16. [0053]

Based on this reverse electromotive voltage (opening phase) that the operation energization control section 16 performed step S10 of <u>drawing 2</u>, for example, was usually notified from the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15, and the three-phase-circuit control pulses Sbu, Sbv, and Sbw of the starting energization control section 14, the three-phase-circuit energization control pulses Scu, Scv, and Scw which maintain rotation of a motor 1 are formed, and these pulses Scu, Scv, and Scw are supplied to the PWM control section 17.

[0054]

This PWM control section 17 forms the PWM control pulses Sdu, Sdv, and Sdw of the aforementioned 120-degree energization based on the three-phase-circuit control pulses Scu, Scv, and Scw.

[0055]

Moreover, the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15 which detected starting of a motor 1 usually switches the change-over section 8 to a side from an initiator synchronizing with formation of the PWM control pulses Sdu, Sdv, and Sdw of the PWM control section 17. [0056]

Based on this switch, it replaces with the energization control pulses Sbu, Sbv, and Sbw of forced commutation, and the PWM control pulses Sdu, Sdv, and Sdw of the PWM control section 17 are supplied to an inverter 2 from the change-over section 8.

[0057]

Based on this supply, an inverter 2 switches according to the PWM control pulses Sdu, Sdv, and Sdw, the energization direction of a motor 1 is switched by sensor loess according to rotation of that Rota, a motor 1 rotates, and a siphon pump operates.

In this case, if the ignition-on signal which is a starting command occurs, from H of the electrical potential difference of the opening phase which switched the energization direction of a motor 1 only 3 times at U->V, V->W, and W->U, and was obtained, and L pattern, the location of Rota will be detected, a motor 1 will be started by the sensor loess method based on this detection, and, quick moreover, a siphon pump will operate certainly to an engine start and coincidence of a car as much as possible.

[0059]

If a motor 1 is usually operated by the loop formation of steps S10 and S11 of <u>drawing 2</u> and an engine stops henceforth until the engine of a car stops, it will shift to step S12 from step S11, a motor 1 will be suspended, and a siphon pump will be stopped.

[0060]

By the way, when the situation which Rota does not rotate by energization of the forced commutation of starting immediately after an ignition-on signal occurs according to a certain cause, i.e., starting failure, occurs When a motor 1 is a drive motor of the siphon pump of a car although a motor 1 may be maintained at a idle state noting that failure occurs In order to prevent the occurrence of the major accident by failure in starting etc., it is required in the motor warm-up time beforehand set up from generating of a starting command that a reboot should be tried.

[0061]

In addition, in the case of the drive motor of the siphon pump of a car, the aforementioned motor warm-up time is the suitable time amount for 150 or less ms. [0062]

And when a motor 1 does not start depending on H of the electrical potential difference of an opening phase immediately after an ignition-on signal occurs, and commutation energization of starting for which it opted first based on L pattern, a motor 1 is rebooted based on un-detecting [of the reverse electromotive voltage of the opening phase of the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15]. [0063]

Namely, the output of the energization control pulses Sbu, Sbv, and Sbw is interlocked with, and a starting start is notified to the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15 from the starting energization control section 13. When not detecting a reverse electromotive voltage with the bigger reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15 than the aforementioned threshold electrical potential difference from this notice in the setup time of starting detection shorter than motor warm-up time, If it puts in another way, when a reverse electromotive voltage does not occur in the coil of an opening phase in predetermined time amount but the coil of an opening phase will be in the condition of a reverse electromotive voltage of not generating It shifts to step S14 through step S13 from step S9 of drawing 2, the reverse starting voltage detecting element 15 generates a reboot command, and this reboot command is inputted into the oscillation section 5 instead of a starting command through OR gate 4.

[0064]

At this time, the oscillation section 5 operates, the energization control pulses Sau, Sav, and Saw occur again, H based on energization of aforementioned U->V, V->W, and W->U and L pattern are detected, the Rota location is re-detected based on this detection, the motive energization direction is re-determined based on re-detection of this Rota location, and a motor 1 is rebooted by reboot command based on this re-decision.

[0065]

When a motor 1 next does not start the inside of motor warm-up time even if the aforementioned reboot is repeated and motor warm-up time passes until a motor 1 is started It shifts to step S15 from step S13, and the reverse electromotive voltage detecting element 15 suspends the output of a reboot command, the failure information section 18 is ordered failure information, and the failure information section 18 reports generating of failure of a motor 1 with a screen display, voice, an alarm tone, etc. based on this command.

[0066]

Therefore, by starting a motor 1 much more certainly by the reboot within motor warm-up time, and dependability etc. improving further, if a motor 1 moreover does not start in motor warm-up time, it is reported in that, and dependability improves further further.

[0067]

And it is possible to make various change in addition to what was mentioned above unless this invention is not limited to the above-mentioned operation gestalt and it deviated from the meaning. For example, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting Irrespective of whether are immersed in a liquid like the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car, and it is used, you may consist of a brush loess DC servo motor of the Y connection in which you may be various devices and the motor of equipment, and the position sensor is not prepared, a brushless DC motor, etc.

[0068]

Furthermore, you may generate automatically in powering on etc. and a starting command may be generated by manual actuation.

[0069]

Next, the resistance welding time of U->V before starting, V->W, and W->U, a frequency, motor warm-up time of pulse current, etc. may be suitably set up based on an experiment etc., and the configuration of each means is not restricted to the thing of <u>drawing 1</u>, either.

[0070]

And each part except the motor 1 of <u>drawing 1</u> and an inverter 2 may be formed by software processing of <u>different motorised</u> control from <u>drawing 2</u>, and may be formed by hardware circuitry.

[0071] [Effect of the Invention]

As mentioned above, if the starting command of the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting occurs according to invention given in claims 1 and 4 The pulse current of the sense of the coil of U phase is energized in order from the coil of the coil of every [which Rota does not rotate / minute time amount], and U phase of a motor to V phase, the coil of the coil of V phase to W phase, and the coil of W phase. Among these energization At the time of energization of U phase to V phase, at the time of energization of the electrical potential difference of W phase, and V phase to W phase, the height to the neutral point electrical potential difference of each electrical potential difference of V phase can be distinguished from the electrical potential difference of U phase, and W phase at the time of U phase energization, and the non-energizing phase voltage information on a distinction result can be formed.

[0072]

Furthermore, the reference voltage information which is in agreement with non-energizing phase voltage information when a starting command occurs from the reference voltage information on two or more Rota location held at the criteria information table can be detected, and a sensor loess method can detect the motive Rota location from the reference voltage information. [0073]

And impressed current of the motor can be carried out in the energization direction which determined and determined the motive energization direction based on this detection, and it can be started in it. [0074]

Therefore, when a starting command occurs, a sensor loess method can detect the motive Rota location quickly and correctly, quick moreover, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting can be certainly started as much as possible based on this detection, and the optimal configuration which starts the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of this kind of sensor loess method can be offered.

[0075]

Moreover, when a starting command occurs according to invention given in claims 2 and 5 Even if the starting failure based on detection of the beginning of the Rota location occurs by a certain cause When a reverse electromotive voltage does not occur by this starting failure, detection of the Rota location can be repeated, the motive energization direction can be re-determined, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting can be rebooted based on this re-decision, and it can start much more certainly.

[0076]

Furthermore, according to invention given in claims 3 and 6, the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of the sensor loess method for starting is the drive motor of the fuel pump of a car, and since a starting command occurs by the engine start of a car, using the three-phase-circuit brushless motor of a sensor loess method, maintenance is easy and can realize the drive of the fuel pump of a reliable car.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a flow chart for explanation of <u>drawing 1</u> of operation.

[Description of Notations]

1 Motor for Starting

1u, 1v, 1w Coil

- 2 PWM Inverter
- 5 Oscillation Section
- 6 Front [Starting] Energization Control Section
- 9 Minute Electrical-Potential-Difference Detecting Element
- 10 Distinction Section
- 11 Rota Location Detecting Element
- 12 Criteria Information Table
- 13 Starting Energization Decision Section
- 14 Starting Energization Control Section
- 15 Reverse Electromotive Voltage Detecting Element

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a flow chart for explanation of drawing 1 of operation.

[Description of Notations]

1 Motor for Starting

1u, 1v, 1w Coil

- 2 PWM Inverter
- 5 Oscillation Section
- 6 Front [Starting] Energization Control Section
- 9 Minute Electrical-Potential-Difference Detecting Element
- 10 Distinction Section
- 11 Rota Location Detecting Element
- 12 Criteria Information Table
- 13 Starting Energization Decision Section
- 14 Starting Energization Control Section
- 15 Reverse Electromotive Voltage Detecting Element

[Translation done.]

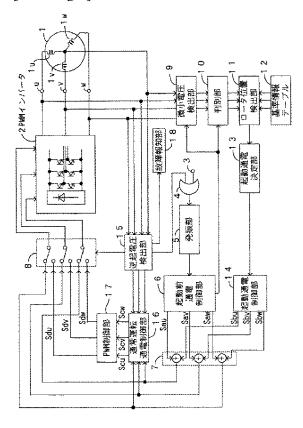
* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

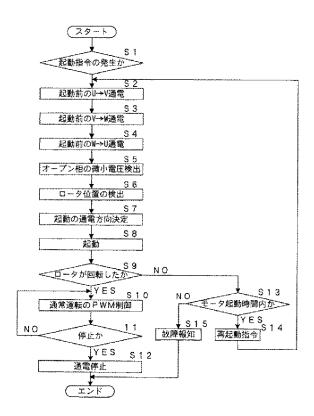
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]

(19) **日本国特許庁(JP)**

(12) 公 開 特 許 公 報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2004-364473 (P2004-364473A)

(43) 公開日 平成16年12月24日(2004.12.24)

(51) Int.C1.7

FL

テーマコード (参考)

HO2P 6/18

HO2P 6/02371T 5H560

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 6 〇L (全 11 頁)

(21) 出願番号 (22) 出願日

特願2003-163355 (P2003-163355)

平成15年6月9日(2003.6.9)

(71) 出願人 000232302

日本電産株式会社

京都府京都市南区久世殿城町338番地

(74) 代理人 100105980

弁理士 梁瀬 右司

100105935 (74) 代理人

弁理士 振角 正一

原田 浩二 (72) 発明者

滋賀県愛知郡愛知川町中宿248 日本電

産株式会社滋賀技術開発センター内

Fターム(参考) 5H560 AA10 BB04 BB12 DA13 DA14

DC13 EB01 HA04 JJ13 RR10

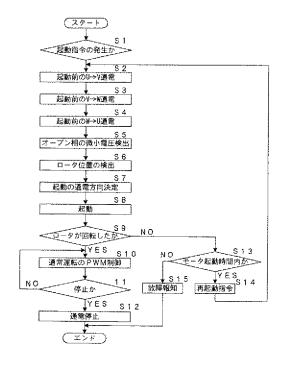
SS02 TT04 TT11 UA02 XA12

(54) 【発明の名称】モータ起動方法及びモータ起動装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】センサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを、極 力迅速に、しかも、確実に起動することを目的とする。 【解決手段】起動指令が発生したときに、起動前通電制 御により、ロータの感応時間より短い間隔で通電方向を 切り換えて、Y結線された起動対象のセンサレス方式の 3相ブラシレスモータにパルス電流を順に通電し、この 通電中にモータの非通電相巻線の電圧の中性点電圧に対 する高低を判別して各通電方向の非通電相電圧情報を形 成し、基準情報テーブルに保持されたモータのロータ位 置毎の基準電圧情報から、起動指令が発生したときの非 通電相電圧情報に一致する基準電圧情報を検出し、その 情報のロータ位置から、起動指令が発生したときのロー タ位置を検出し、この検出に基づいてモータの起動の通 電方向を迅速かつ確実に決定し、決定した通電方向にモ ータを強制通電して起動する。

【選択図】 図2



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

起動指令が発生したときに、起動前通電制御により、Y結線された起動対象のセンサレス 方式の3相ブラシレスモータに、ロータの感応時間より短い間隔で通電方向を切り換えて 、U相の巻線からV相の巻線、V相の巻線からW相の巻線、W相の巻線からU相の巻線の 向きのパルス電流を順に通電し、前記各パルス電流の通電中に前記3相ブラシレスモータ の非通電相巻線の電圧の前記Y結線の中性点電圧に対する高低を判別して各通電方向の判 別結果からなる非通電相電圧情報を形成し、

基準情報テーブルに保持された前記3相ブラシレスモータの複数のロータ位置それぞれでの前記非通電相電圧情報からなるロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報から、前記起動指令が発生したときの前記非通電相電圧情報に一致する前記基準電圧情報を検出し、検出した前記基準電圧情報のロータ位置を、前記起動指令が発生したときのロータ位置として検出し、該検出に基づいて前記3相ブラシレスモータの起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向に前記3相ブラシレスモータを強制通電して起動することを特徴とするモータ起動方法

【請求項2】

決定した通電方向の強制通電によって所定の時間内に非通電巻線が逆起電圧の発生状態にならないときに、起動前制御に戻して起動の通電方向を再決定し、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを再起動することを特徴とする請求項1に記載のモータ起動方法。

【請求項3】

起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータであって、起動指令が前記車両のエンジンスタートによって発生することを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載のモータ起動方法。

【請求項4】

起動指令の発生により、Y結線された起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータに、ロータの感応時間より短い間隔で通電方向を切り換えて、U相の巻線からV相の巻線、V相の巻線からW相の巻線、W相の巻線からU相の巻線にパルス電流を順に通電する起動前通電制御手段と、

前記各パルス電流の通電中に前記3相ブラシレスモータの非通電相巻線の電圧の前記Y結線の中性点電圧に対する高低を判別して各通電方向の判別結果からなる非通電相電圧情報を形成する起動前電圧判別手段と、

前記3相ブラシレスモータの複数のロータ位置それぞれでの前記非通電相電圧情報からなるロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報を保持した基準情報テーブルと、

該テーブルの前記ロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報から、前記起動指令が発生したときの前記 非通電相電圧情報に一致する前記基準電圧情報を検出し、検出した前記基準電圧情報のロータ位置を、前記起動指令が発生したときのロータ位置として検出するロータ位置検出手段と、

該ロータ位置検出手段の検出に基づいて前記3相ブラシレスモータの起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向に前記3相ブラシレスモータを強制通電して起動する起動通電制御手段とを備えたことを特徴とするモータ起動装置。

【請求項5】

起動通電制御手段の強制通電によって所定の時間内に非通電巻線が逆起電圧の発生状態にならないときに、前記強制通電から前記起動前通電制御手段による前記各パルス電流の通電に戻して起動の通電方向を再決定し、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを再起動する再起動制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項4に記載のモータ起動装置。

【請求項6】

起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータであって、起動指令が前記車両のエンジンスタートによって発生することを特徴とする請求項

4または5に記載のモータ起動装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

この発明は、センサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを起動するモータ起動方法及びモータ起動装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

従来、車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータには、ブラシと整流子(コミュテータ)を有する、 いわゆるブラシ付の直流モータが用いられる(例えば、特許文献1参照。)。

[0003]

そして、前記の燃料ポンプの駆動モータだけでなく、水中ポンプの駆動モータ等の液体に 浸漬された状態で使用される種々の機器・装置の駆動や制御のモータには、ブラシ付の直 流モータが多用される。

[0004]

【特許文献1】

特開平11-336630号公報(第4頁、図3)

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

前記従来のブラシ付の直流モータは、ブラシ等の磨耗が生じるため、運用中に頻繁に保守作業をする必要がある。

[0006]

また、前記の磨耗によって生じた粉塵がモータ等に付着して故障が発生する問題もある。

[0007]

さらに、火花雑音が発生し、周辺の電子機器等に悪影響を与える問題もある。

[0008]

そこで、ブラシ付の直流モータに代えて、ブラシレスDCサーボモータ(3相永久磁石同期モータ)に代表される3相ブラシレスモータを、車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータ等に用いることが考えられる。

[0009]

この3相ブラシレスモータは、ブラシがなく、その保守が不要で、粉塵による故障の発生がなく、火花雑音が発生することもない。

[0010]

しかしながら、この種の3相ブラシレスモータを駆動するため、電磁式、光学式等の位置センサを設けてそのロータ位置を検出し、この検出に基づき、3相巻線の通電方向を切り換えようとすると、位置センサがコイル、ホール素子等の電気・電子部品からなり、その電気特性の変動防止、腐食防止等を図るため、少なくともモータの位置センサ部分を液密な構造にして位置センサを燃料油等から防護する必要が生じ、極めて高価になり、実用的でない。

[0011]

そこで、この種の3相ブラシレスモータを、位置センサを設けることなく、センサレス方式で用いることが考えられるが、この場合、ロータ位置をどのように検出して起動するかが重要な問題であり、とくに、前記の燃料ポンプの駆動モータ等として用いる場合は、起動の失敗が重大事故にも結びつくことから、極力迅速に、しかも、確実に、起動する必要がある。

[0012]

そして、センサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを起動する最適な構成は、発明されていない。

[0013]

本発明は、センサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを、極力迅速に、しかも、確実に起動

することを目的とし、とくに、この種のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを車両の 燃料ポンプの駆動モータ等として用いる場合に好適なモータ起動方法及びモータ起動装置 を提供することを目的とする。

[0014]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記した課題を解決するために、本発明のモータ起動方法は、起動指令が発生したときに、起動前通電制御により、Y結線された起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータに、ロータの感応時間より短い間隔で通電方向を切り換えて、U相の巻線からV相の巻線、V相の巻線がらW相の巻線、W相の巻線からU相の巻線の向きのパルス電流を順に通電し、前記各パルス電流の通電中に前記3相ブラシレスモータの非通電相巻線の電圧の前記Y結線の中点電圧に対する高低を判別して各通電方向の判別結果からなる非通電相電圧情報を形成し、基準情報テーブルに保持された前記3相ブラシレスモータの複数のロータ位置それぞれでの前記非通電相電圧情報からなるロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報から、前記起動指令が発生したときの前記非通電相電圧情報に一致する前記基準電圧情報を検出し、検出した前記基準電圧情報のロータ位置を、前記起動指令が発生したときのロータ位置として検出し、該検出に基づいて前記3相ブラシレスモータの起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向に前記3相ブラシレスモータを強制通電して起動することを特徴としている(請求項1)。

【0015】

また、本発明のモータ起動装置は、起動指令の発生により、Y結線された起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータに、ロータの感応時間より短い間隔で通電方向を切り換えて、U相の巻線からV相の巻線、V相の巻線からW相の巻線、W相の巻線からU相の巻線にパルス電流を順に通電する起動前通電制御手段と、前記各パルス電流の通電中に前記3相ブラシレスモータの非通電相巻線の電圧の前記Y結線の中性点電圧に対する高低を判別して各通電方向の判別結果からなる非通電相電圧情報を形成する起動前電圧判別手段と、前記3相ブラシレスモータの複数のロータ位置それぞれでの前記非通電相電圧情報からなるロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報を保持した基準情報テーブルと、該テーブルの前記ロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報を検出し、検出した基準情報テーブルと、該テーブルの前記ロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報を検出し、検出した前記基準電圧情報のロータ位置を、前記起動指令が発生したときのロータ位置として検出するロータ位置検出手段と、該ロータ位置検出手段の検出に基づいて前記3相ブラシレスモータの起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向に前記3相ブラシレスモータを強制通電して起動する起動通電制御手段とを備えたことを特徴としている(請求項4)。

[0016]

これらの構成によれば、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータの起動指令が発生すると、ロータが回転しない微小時間ずつ、モータのU相の巻線からV相の巻線、V相の巻線からW相の巻線、W相の巻線からU相の巻線の向きのパルス電流が順に通電され、U相からV相の通電時はW相の電圧、V相からW相の通電時はU相の電圧、W相からU相通電時はV相の電圧それぞれの中性点電圧に対する高低を判別して、判別結果の非通電相電圧情報が形成される。

[0017]

つぎに、基準情報テーブルに保持された複数ロータ位置の基準電圧情報から、起動指令が 発生したときの非通電相電圧情報に一致する基準電圧情報が検出され、その基準電圧情報 から起動のロータ位置が検出される。

[0018]

そして、この検出に基づいて起動の通電方向が決定され、決定された通電方向にモータが 強制通電されて起動される。

[0019]

この場合、起動指令が発生したときに、起動のロータ位置が、短時間に、かつ、正確に検出され、この検出に基づき、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが、極力

迅速に、しかも、確実に起動され、主として液体に浸漬されて使用されるこの種のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータの起動の最適な構成が提供される。

[0020]

つぎに、本発明のモータ起動方法は、決定した通電方向の強制通電によって所定の時間内 に非通電巻線が逆起電圧の発生状態にならないときに、起動前制御に戻して起動の通電方 向を再決定し、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを再起動することを特 徴としている(請求項2)。

[0021]

また、本発明のモータ起動装置は、起動通電制御手段の強制通電によって所定の時間内に 非通電巻線が逆起電圧の発生状態にならないときに、前記強制通電から前記起動前通電制 御手段による前記各パルス電流の通電に戻して起動の通電方向を再決定し、起動対象のセ ンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを再起動する再起動制御手段を備えたことを特徴と している(請求項5)。

[0022]

これらの構成によれば、起動指令が発生したときに、何らかの原因で起動のロータ位置の 最初の検出に基づく起動失敗が発生すると、ロータ位置が再検出されて起動の通電方向が 再決定され、この再決定に基づき、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが 再起動されて一層確実に起動される。

[0023]

そして、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータであって、起動指令が前記車両のエンジンスタートによって発生することにより(請求項3、6)、ブラシの保守が不要で粉塵による故障や火花雑音のない3相ブラシレスモータを用いた車両の燃料ポンプの信頼性の高い駆動が実現する。

[0024]

【発明の実施の形態】

起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータであって、起動指令が車両のエンジンスタートによって発生する場合に適用した本発明の一実施形態について、図1及び図2を参照して説明する。

【0025】

図1はモータ起動装置を含む起動対象モータの駆動装置のブロック図、図2はその動作説明用のフローチャートである。

[0026]

図1の起動対象モータ1は車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータであって、ブラシレスDCサーボモータからなり、Y結線された中性点非接地又は中性点接地の3相U、V、Wの巻線(電機子巻線)1 u、1 v、1 w及び永久磁石(マグネット)のロータを備え、通常運転中は、3相バイポーラブリッジ構成のPWMインバータ2からモータ1の各相の巻線端子u、v、wに、例えば120度通電の矩形波駆動方式でバイポーラ(交番)のパルス電流が通流して回転する。

[0027]

また、モータ1、インバータ2を除く図1の各部は、この実施形態にあっては、マイクロコンピュータからなり、このコンピュータが図2のステップS1~S15のモータ駆動制御を実行することにより、そのソフトウエア処理によってつぎの各手段が形成される。

[0028]

(1)起動前通電制御手段

この手段は図1の発振部5、起動前通電制御部6により構成され、起動指令の発生により、モータ1のロータ感応時間より短い間隔で通電方向を切り換えて、モータ1のU相の巻線1uからV相の巻線1v、V相の巻線1vからW相の巻線1w、W相の巻線1wからU相の巻線1uにパルス電流を順に通電する。

[0029]

(2)起動前電圧判別手段

この手段は図1の微小電圧検出部9、判別部10により構成され、各パルス電流の通電中にモータ1の非通電相巻線の電圧のY結線の中性点電圧に対する高低を判別して各通電方向の判別結果からなる非通電相電圧情報を形成する。

[0030]

(3)ロータ位置検出手段

この手段は図1のロータ位置検出部11により構成され、基準情報テーブル12のロータ 位置毎の基準電圧情報から、起動指令が発生したときの非通電相電圧情報に一致する基準 電圧情報を検出し、検出した基準電圧情報のロータ位置を、起動指令が発生したときのロ ータ位置として検出する。

[0031]

(4)起動通電制御手段

この手段は図1の起動通電決定部13、起動通電制御部14により構成され、ロータ位置 検出手段の検出に基づいてモータ1の起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向にモータ1を強制通電して起動する。

[0032]

(5) 再起動制御手段

この手段は図1の逆起電圧検出部15及び前記の起動前通電制御手段、起動前電圧判別手段、ロータ位置検出手段、起動通電制御手段により構成され、起動通電制御手段の強制通電によって、非通電巻線が逆起電圧の未発生状態になるときに、すなわち、非通電巻線が所定の時間内に逆起電圧の発生状態にならないときに、強制通電から起動前通電制御手段による各パルス電流の通電に戻して起動の通電方向を再決定し、モータ1を再起動する。

[0033]

そして、モータ1の起動時、起動指令としての車両のエンジンスタートが発生し、イグニッションオン信号が起動指令入力端子3からオアゲート4を介して発振部5に入力されると、図2のステップS1を肯定(YES)で通過して発振部5が動作し、モータ1のロータの感応時間より短い間隔、具体的には1ミリ秒(ms)以下の所定間隔(周期) τ で起動前準備のタイミングパルスを3回出力する。

[0034]

なお、1回目のタイミングパルスは、発振部5の動作開始直後に発生し、2回目、3回目のタイミングパルスは、1回目のタイミングパルスからて後、2て後それぞれに発生する

[0035]

また、発振部5は、タイミングパルスを3回発生すると、再起動指令又は新たな起動指令の入力待ちの状態になる。

[0036]

つぎに、発振部5のタイミングパルスが起動前通電制御部6に入力され、この制御部6は、予め設定されたシーケンス動作によってステップ $S2\sim S4$ を実行し、モータ1の通電方向を、タイミングパルスの入力毎に、U相の巻線1uからV相の巻線1v、V相の巻線1vからW相の巻線1w、W相の巻線1wからU相の巻線1uの向きに順に切り換えるように、通常運転中の制御周波数より高周波数の数キロヘルツ〜数十キロヘルツの3相通電制御パルスSau、Sav、Sawを発生する。

[0037]

これらの通電制御パルスSau、Sav、Sawが信号加算部7、起動/通常の制御切換部8を介してインバータ2に供給され、モータ1の通電方向が、瞬時 τ 年に、モーター1のU相の巻線1uからV相の巻線1v、V相の巻線1vからW相の巻線1w、W相の巻線1wからU相の巻線1uの向きに順に高速に切り換わるように、インバータ2がスイッチングする。

[0038]

このとき、モータ1は、U相の巻線1uからV相の巻線1v、V相の巻線1vからW相の巻線1w、W相の巻線1wからU相の巻線1uの向きの瞬時でずつのパルス電流の通電に

より、ロータは回転しないが、ロータと磁極の位置関係及び通電方向に基づき、中性点Oの電圧Vo(接地電位に対する電圧)に対して、非通電相(オープン相)巻線に誘起した 微小電圧(接地電位に対する電圧)が高低変化する。

[0039]

このとき、各通電方向の通電に基づく各オープン相巻線の電圧の高、低(H、L)の組み合わせから、モータ1のロータ位置(ポジション)が0度、60度、120度、…、300度の60度間隔の機械角度のいずれの位置にあるかがわかり、これからモータ1の起動方向を判別できることが、種々の実験等から判明した。

[0040]

すなわち、前記の60度間隔の6ポジションを $\blacktriangle1$ \bigvee \curvearrowright & 6 \bigvee とすると、巻線1 \u \u から巻線1 \u \u (\u)、巻線1 \u \u から巻線1 \u (\u)、巻線1 \u から巻線1 \u (\u)、巻線1 \u から巻線1 \u)、巻線1 \u から巻線1 \u (\u)、巻線1 \u)、一の通電時、オープン相W、 \u 、 \u (\u) の巻線1 \u 、 \u 1 \u 、 \u 1 \u の端部と接地点との間の電圧)の電圧 \u (\u) の電圧 \u (中性点 \u)と接地点との電圧)に対する \u 日、 \u は、つぎの表 \u 1 に示すようになる。

[0041]

【表1】

ポジション	U→V	∨→w	W→U	通電方向
(ロータ位置)	W	U	٧	オープン相(非通電相)
1	Τ	Н	L	
2	Ι	L	L	
3	Н	L	H	
4	L	Н	Н	
⑤	L	Н	L	
6	L	L	Н	

[0042]

この表1から明らかなように、オープン相W、U、Vの巻線1w、1u、1vの微小電圧 Vw、Vu、VvのH、Lの組み合わせは、ロータ位置によって異なる。

[0043]

そして、前記の $U \rightarrow V$ 、 $V \rightarrow W$ 、 $W \rightarrow U$ の通電に基づくH、Lの組み合わせ(パターン)がわかれば、表1から起動時のロータ位置を正確に判別することができる。

[0044]

そこで、起動前通電制御部6は通電制御パルスSau、Sav、Sawの発生に連動して 電圧取り込み・判別のタイミング指令を微小電圧検出部9、判別部10に出力する。

[0045]

[0046]

この判別部10は、微小電圧検出部9からの電圧Vw、Vu、Vvと電圧Voとの大きさを比較してオープン相W、U、Vの電圧Vw、Vu 、VvのH、Lを判別し、判別結果の

H、Lの組み合わせからなるオープン相電圧情報(非通電相電圧情報)をロータ位置検出 部11に出力する。

[0047]

一方、不揮発性のメモリからなる基準情報テーブル12は、前記表1の各ポジション▲1 ▼〜▲6▼の通電方向とオープン相W、U、Vの電圧Vw、Vu、Vvの組み合わせとからなるロータ位置毎の基準電圧情報を保持する。

[0048]

そして、ロータ位置検出部11は図2のステップS6を実行し、基準情報テーブル12の各ポジションの基準電圧情報から、オープン相の電圧情報に一致するH、Lパターンのポジションの基準電圧情報を検出し、そのポジションから、起動指令が発生したときのロータ位置を検出し、検出したロータ位置の情報を起動通電決定部13に出力する。

[0049]

この決定部13は図2のステップS7を実行し、予め設定された各ロータ位置での起動の 通電方向から、検出したロータ位置のときの起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向 の情報を起動通電制御部14に通知する。

【0050】

そして、起動通電決定部13の通知に基づき、起動通電制御部14は図2のステップS8を実行し、通常のPWM運転周波数の3相通電制御パルスSbu、Sbv、Sbwを、信号加算部7、切換部8を介してインバータ2に供給し、インバータ2を決定した起動の強制転流の通電状態にスイッチングしてモータ1を起動する。

[0051]

この強制転流の起動でモータ1のロータが回転すると、オープン相の巻線に、所定のしき い値電圧より大きな逆起電力の電圧(逆起電圧)が発生する。

[0052]

そして、通常運転の逆起電圧検出部15は図2のステップS9を実行し、モータ1の各相の電圧及び電圧Voから、前記のしきい値電圧より大きな逆起電圧を検出してモータ1の起動を検知すると、その逆起電圧相の検出通知を通常運転通電制御部16に供給する。

[0053]

この通常運転通電制御部16は図2のステップS10を実行し、例えば、逆起電圧検出部15から通知された逆起電圧(オープン相)と、起動通電制御部14の3相制御パルスSbu、Sbv、Sbwとに基づき、モータ1の回転を維持する3相通電制御パルスScu、Scv、Scwを、PWM制御部17に供給する。

【0054】

このPWM制御部17は、3相制御パルスScu、Scv、Scwに基づいて前記の12 0度通電のPWM制御パルスSdu、Sdv、Sdwを形成する。

[0055]

また、モータ1の起動を検知した逆起電圧検出部15は、PWM制御部17のPWM制御パルスSdu、Sdv、Sdwの形成に同期して切換部8を起動側から通常側に切り換える。

【0056】

この切り換えに基づき、強制転流の通電制御パルスSbu、Sbv、Sbwに代えて、PWM制御部17のPWM制御パルスSdu、Sdv、Sdwが、切換部8からインバータ 2に供給される。

[0057]

この供給に基づき、インバータ2がPWM制御パルスSdu、Sdv、Sdwにしたがってスイッチングし、モータ1の通電方向が、そのロータの回転にしたがってセンサレスで切り換えられ、モータ1が回転して給油ポンプが動作する。

【0058】

この場合、起動指令であるイグニッションオン信号が発生すると、モータ1の通電方向を

 $U \rightarrow V$ 、 $V \rightarrow W$ 、 $W \rightarrow U$ に3回だけ切り換えて得られたオープン相の電圧のH、Lパターンから、極力迅速に、しかも、確実に、ロータの位置が検出され、この検出に基づき、センサレス方式でモータ1が起動されて車両のエンジンスタートと同時に給油ポンプが確実に動作する。

【0059】

以降は、車両のエンジンが停止するまで、図2のステップS10、S11のループでモータ1が通常運転され、エンジンが停止すると、ステップS11からステップS12に移行してモータ1を停止し、給油ポンプを止める。

[0060]

ところで、何らかの原因により、イグニッションオン信号が発生した直後の起動の強制転流の通電ではロータが回転しない事態、すなわち、起動失敗が発生したときは、故障が発生したとして、モータ1を停止状態に保ってもよいが、モータ1が車両の給油ポンプの駆動モータの場合等には、起動の失敗による重大事故の発生等を防止するため、起動指令の発生から予め設定されたモータ起動時間内は、再起動を試みることが要求される。

[0061]

なお、車両の給油ポンプの駆動モータの場合、前記のモータ起動時間は、例えば150ms以下の適当な時間である。

[0062]

そして、イグニッションオン信号が発生した直後のオープン相の電圧のH、Lパターンに基づいて最初に決定した起動の転流通電によっては、モータ1が起動しないときは、逆起電圧検出部15のオープン相の逆起電圧の未検出に基づき、モータ1を再起動する。

[0063]

すなわち、通電制御パルスSbu、Sbv、Sbwの出力に連動して起動通電制御部13から逆起電圧検出部15に起動スタートが通知され、この通知から、モータ起動時間より短い起動検出の設定時間内に、逆起電圧検出部15が前記のしきい値電圧より大きな逆起電圧を検出しないとき、換言すれば、所定の時間内にオープン相の巻線に逆起電圧が発生せず、オープン相の巻線が逆起電圧の未発生状態になるときは、図2のステップS9からステップS13を介してステップS14に移行して逆起動電圧検出部15が再起動指令を発生し、この再起動指令が、オアゲート4を介して発振部5に起動指令の代わりに入力される。

[0064]

このとき、再起動指令によって発振部5が動作し、再び通電制御パルスSau、Sav、Sawが発生して前記のU→V、V→W、W→Uの通電に基づくH、Lパターンが検出され、この検出に基づいてロータ位置が再検出され、このロータ位置の再検出に基づいて起動の通電方向が再決定され、この再決定に基づいてモータ1が再起動される。

[0065]

つぎに、モータ起動時間内はモータ1が起動されるまで前記の再起動がくり返され、モータ起動時間が経過してもモータ1が起動しないときは、ステップS13からステップS15に移行し、逆起電圧検出部15が再起動指令の出力を停止して故障報知部18に故障報知を指令し、この指令に基づき、故障報知部18が画面表示や音声、警報音等でモータ1の故障の発生を報知する。

[0066]

したがって、モータ起動時間内の再起動により、一層確実にモータ1が起動されて信頼性等が一層向上し、しかも、モータ起動時間内にモータ1が起動しなければ、その旨か報知されて信頼性がさらに一層向上する。

【0067】

そして、本発明は上記した実施形態に限定されるものではなく、その趣旨を逸脱しない限りにおいて上述したもの以外に種々の変更を行うことが可能であり、例えば、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータは、車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータのような液体に浸漬されて用いられるか否かにかかわらず、種々の機器、装置のモータであってよく、

また、位置センサが設けられていないY結線のブラシレスDCサーボモータ、ブラシレスDCモータ等で構成されていてよい。

[0068]

さらに、起動指令は、電源投入等で自動的に発生するものであってもよく、手動の操作に よって発生するものであってもよい。

【0069】

つぎに、起動前の $U \rightarrow V$ 、 $V \rightarrow W$ 、 $W \rightarrow U$ の通電時間やパルス電流の周波数及びモータ起動時間等は実験等に基づいて適当に設定してよく、各手段の構成も図1のものに限られるものではない。

[0070]

そして、図1のモータ1、インバータ2を除く各部は、図2と異なるモータ駆動制御のソフトウエア処理で形成されていてもよく、ハードウエア回路で形成されていてもよい。

[0071]

【発明の効果】

以上のように、請求項1、4に記載の発明によれば、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータの起動指令が発生すると、ロータが回転しない微小時間ずつ、モータのU相の巻線からV相の巻線、V相の巻線からW相の巻線、W相の巻線からU相の巻線の向きのパルス電流を順に通電し、これらの通電の間に、U相からV相の通電時はW相の電圧、V相からW相の通電時はU相の電圧、W相からU相通電時はV相の電圧それぞれの中性点電圧に対する高低を判別して、判別結果の非通電相電圧情報を形成することができる。

[0072]

さらに、基準情報テーブルに保持された複数ロータ位置の基準電圧情報から、起動指令が 発生したときの非通電相電圧情報に一致する基準電圧情報を検出し、その基準電圧情報か ら、センサレス方式で起動のロータ位置を検出することができる。

[0073]

そして、この検出に基づいて起動の通電方向を決定し、決定した通電方向にモータを強制 通電して起動することができる。

[0074]

したがって、起動指令が発生したときに、起動のロータ位置を、センサレス方式で、迅速に、かつ、正確に検出し、この検出に基づき、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを、極力迅速に、しかも、確実に起動することができ、この種のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを起動する最適な構成を提供することができる。

[0075]

また、請求項2、5に記載の発明によれば、起動指令が発生したときに、何らかの原因でロータ位置の最初の検出に基づく起動失敗が発生しても、この起動失敗によって逆起電圧が発生しないときに、ロータ位置の検出をくり返して起動の通電方向を再決定し、この再決定に基づいて、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを再起動して一層確実に起動することができる。

[0076]

さらに、請求項3、6に記載の発明によれば、起動対象のセンサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータが車両の燃料ポンプの駆動モータであって、起動指令が車両のエンジンスタートによって発生するため、センサレス方式の3相ブラシレスモータを用いて、保守が容易で信頼性の高い車両の燃料ポンプの駆動を実現することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】この発明の一実施形態のブロック図である。
- 【図2】図1の動作説明用のフローチャートである。

【符号の説明】

- 1 起動対象モータ
- 1 u、1 v、1 w 巻線
- 2 PWMインバータ

E-夕起動時間内が YES S14 再起動指令

- 5 発振部
- 6 起動前通電制御部
- 9 微小電圧検出部
- 10 判別部
- 11 ロータ位置検出部
- 12 基準情報テーブル
- 13 起動通電決定部
- 14 起動通電制御部
- 15 逆起電圧検出部

